| | |
|---|---|
| (iii) Other Public Sector | 2093 |
| (iv) Private Sector | 166 |
| TOTAL: | 4294 |

(c) Following steps are being taken by CIL/Government to reduce the outstanding dues of CIL:—

(i) Ministry of Coal has advised Coal Companies to supply coal to power houses only against advance payments or Letters of Credit.

(ii) Coal Companies are holding periodical discussions with State Electricity Boards to reconcile the outstanding dues and persuade them to make payments.

(iii) Recovery of dues by way of adjustment against energy bills of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB), Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Boad (UPSEB) and Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) is being done.

**Irregularities in the sale of coal in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh**

1977. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and type of coal produced in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94, separately;

(b) whether good quality of coal has been sold at the rates of sub-standard coal;

(c) if so, the number of such cases came to notice during the last one year;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the officers found guilty;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents; and

(f) the revenue earned by the Government from the production of coal during 1993-94, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) the quantities of coal produced in Bihar in the mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and in Andhra Pradesh in the mines of Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the year 1993-94 were as under:

Bihar —68.82 million tonnes
Andhra Pradesh —25.20 million tonnes

The grades of coal produced in these states are as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bihar | Coking coal |
| | Steel Grade I & II |
| | Washery Grade I,II,III & IV |
| | SLV (Special Low Volatile) |
| | Non-coking |
| | Grade A,B,C,D,E & F |
| Andhra Pradesh | Non-Coking |
| | Grade C,D,E,F & G |

(b) As per the information available with Coal India Ltd., which is based on records, good quality of coal has not been sold at the rates of sub-standard coal.

((c) to (e). Do not arose.

(f) The revenue earned by the respective State Governments during the year 1993-94 in the form of Royalty, Cess and sales tax on coal was as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

| State | Royalty | Cess | (Data Provisional) Sales Tax | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Bengal | 10.63 | 193.00 | 29.89 | 233.52 |

| State | Royalty | Cess | Sales Tax | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bihar | 555.05 | — | 36.54 | 591.59 |
| Orissa | 72.82 | — | 13.65 | 86.47 |
| Maharashtra | 111.09 | — | 34.88 | 145.97 |
| M.P. | 369.56 | — | 51.91 | 421.47 |
| U.P. | 70.59 | — | 17.82 | 88.41 |
| Assam | 0.44 | — | 1.00 | 1.44 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 169.20 | — | 46.43 | 215.63 |

**Coal reserves**

1978. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal reserves are there in country and their capcity;

(b) how much coal is being extracted daily of their capacity;

(c) how long these reserves will last at the present rate of coal extraction; and

(d) reasons for importing coal from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As on 1-1-1995, the coal resources of India (down to a depth of 1200 metres) have been assessed by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) at 200028.99 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) With the present rate of around 0.80 million tonnes average daily coal extraction from the coal mines in the country, the reserves are likely to last over 100 years.

(d) Integrated steel plants are the main importers of low ash coking coal for the purpose of blending with indigenous coal for meeting the gap between the indigenous availability and the demand and also to improve the quality of overall blend to be used in steel plants.

**बिहार में कोयले का अवैध खनन**

1979. **श्री जनार्दन यादव:** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार में राजमहल परियोजना के अंतर्गत कोयले का अवैध खनन हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

**कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा):** (क) जी, नहीं। ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० (ई०को०लि०) की राजमहल परियोजना के अंतर्गत गैर-कानूनी रूप से उत्खनन किए जाने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। किन्तु, राजमहल परियोजना के हुर्रा ब्लाक के समीप वन क्षेत्रों में गैर-कानूनी खनन की कुछ रिपोर्टें हैं, जोकि राजमहल परियोजना के पट्टेदारी क्षेत्र से बाहर है।

(ख) गैर-कानूनी रूप में उत्खनन रोकने का उत्तरदायित्व विशेषकर पट्टाधारी क्षेत्र से बाहरी क्षेत्रों में संबंधित राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के पास विद्यमान है। कोल इंडिया लि० के अनुसार इस संबंध में निम्न रूप से कार्रवाई की गई है:—

(1) ई०को०लि० प्रबंधन ने गैर-कानूनी खनन के बारे में जिला प्राधिकारियों तथा जिला खनन अधिकारियों (गोड्डा), बिहार सरकार को इस अनुरोध के साथ सूचित किया है कि इसे रोकने के लिए कार्रवाई करें तथा ऐसा गैर-कानूनी खनन बंद कराएं।

(2) राज्य वन विभाग तथा जिला खनन अधिकारियों ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने तथा गैर-कानूनी खनन रोकने के लिए जिला प्राधिकारियों के पास प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट/शिकायतें दर्ज कराई है।

(3) ई०को०लि० प्रबंधन ने गैर-कानूनी रूप से किए जा रहे उत्खनन कार्य को बंद करने के लिए डोजियर आदि जैसे उपकरणों की आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है।